

### **LISTING OF THE CLAIMS**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

#### **Claims:**

1. (Original) A method of treating a subterranean formation comprising the steps of:  
providing a servicing fluid comprising carbon dioxide and a hydrocarbon blend,  
wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises at least about 65% hydrocarbons having from six  
carbons (C<sub>6</sub>) to eleven carbons (C<sub>11</sub>); and  
placing the servicing fluid into the subterranean formation.
2. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises at  
least about 65% hydrocarbons having from seven carbons (C<sub>7</sub>) to ten carbons (C<sub>10</sub>).
3. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein about 85% of the hydrocarbon blend  
comprises hydrocarbons having eight carbons (C<sub>8</sub>), hydrocarbons having nine carbons (C<sub>9</sub>), or a  
mixture of hydrocarbons having eight carbons (C<sub>8</sub>) and hydrocarbons having nine carbons (C<sub>9</sub>).
4. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the hydrocarbon blend has a Reid  
Vapor pressure below about 2 psi.
5. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises less  
than about 1% hydrocarbons having more than ten carbons (C<sub>10</sub>).
6. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises less  
than about 1% hydrocarbons having fewer than seven carbons (C<sub>7</sub>).
7. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the servicing fluid further comprises a  
gelling agent present in an amount in the range of from about 0.1% to about 2.5% by weight of  
the hydrocarbon blend.
8. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 7 wherein the gelling agent is  
selected from the group consisting of ferric iron polyvalent metal complexes of alkylphosphonic  
acid esters, aluminum polyvalent metal complexes of alkylphosphonic acid esters, and  
combinations thereof.
9. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 7 wherein the gelling agent is  
selected from the group consisting of ferric iron polyvalent metal complexes of orthophosphoric

acid esters, aluminum polyvalent metal complexes of orthophosphoric acid esters, and combinations thereof.

10. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 7 wherein the gelling agent is selected from the group consisting of ferric iron polyvalent metal complexes of unsymmetrical dialkylphosphinic acids, aluminum polyvalent metal complexes of unsymmetrical dialkylphosphinic acids, and combinations thereof.

11. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the servicing fluid further comprises a LPG fluid.

12. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the servicing fluid further comprises particulates.

13. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the servicing fluid further comprises a delayed gel breaker.

14. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises less than about 1% hydrocarbons having fewer than seven carbons (C<sub>7</sub>), about 5% hydrocarbons having seven carbons (C<sub>7</sub>); about 44% hydrocarbons having eight carbons (C<sub>8</sub>); about 43% hydrocarbons having nine carbons (C<sub>9</sub>); about 8% hydrocarbons having ten carbons (C<sub>10</sub>); and less than about 1% hydrocarbons having more than ten carbons (C<sub>10</sub>).

15. (Original) The method of claim 14 wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises substantially no hydrocarbons having more than eleven carbons (C<sub>11</sub>).

16. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the servicing fluid comprises from about 30 volume % to about 80 volume % carbon dioxide by volume of hydrocarbon blend.

17. (Original) A method of fracturing a subterranean formation comprising the step of placing a fracturing fluid comprising carbon dioxide and a hydrocarbon blend into the subterranean formation at a pressure sufficient to create at least one fracture therein wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises at least about 65% hydrocarbons having from six carbons (C<sub>6</sub>) to eleven carbons (C<sub>11</sub>).

18. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises at least about 65% hydrocarbons having from seven carbons (C<sub>7</sub>) to ten carbons (C<sub>10</sub>).

19. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein about 85% of the hydrocarbon blend comprises hydrocarbons having eight carbons (C<sub>8</sub>), hydrocarbons having nine carbons (C<sub>9</sub>), or a mixture of hydrocarbons having eight carbons (C<sub>8</sub>) and hydrocarbons having nine carbons (C<sub>9</sub>).

20. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein the hydrocarbon blend has a Reid Vapor pressure below about 2 psi.

21. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises less than about 1% hydrocarbons having more than 10 carbons (C<sub>10</sub>).

22. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises less than about 1% hydrocarbons having fewer than seven carbons (C<sub>7</sub>).

23. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein the fracturing fluid further comprises a gelling agent present in an amount in the range of from about 0.1% to about 2.5% by weight of the hydrocarbon blend.

24. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 23 wherein the gelling agent is selected from the group consisting of ferric iron polyvalent metal complexes of alkylphosphonic acid esters, aluminum polyvalent metal complexes of alkylphosphonic acid esters, and combinations thereof.

25. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 23 wherein the gelling agent is selected from the group consisting of ferric iron polyvalent metal complexes of orthophosphoric acid esters, aluminum polyvalent metal complexes of orthophosphoric acid esters, and combinations thereof.

26. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 23 wherein the gelling agent is selected from the group consisting of ferric iron polyvalent metal complexes of unsymmetrical dialkylphosphinic acids, aluminum polyvalent metal complexes of unsymmetrical dialkylphosphinic acids, and combinations thereof.

27. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein the fracturing fluid further comprises a LPG fluid.

28. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein the fracturing fluid further comprises particulates.

29. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein the fracturing fluid further comprises a delayed gel breaker.

30. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises less than about 1% hydrocarbons having fewer than seven carbons (C<sub>7</sub>), about 5% hydrocarbons having seven carbons (C<sub>7</sub>); about 44% hydrocarbons having eight carbons (C<sub>8</sub>); about 43% hydrocarbons having nine carbons (C<sub>9</sub>); about 8% hydrocarbons having ten carbons (C<sub>10</sub>); and less than about 1% hydrocarbons having more than ten carbons (C<sub>10</sub>).

31. (Original) The method of claim 30 wherein the hydrocarbon blend comprises substantially no hydrocarbons having more than eleven carbons (C<sub>11</sub>).

32. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein the servicing fluid comprises from about 30 volume % to about 80 volume % carbon dioxide.

33. - 79. (Cancelled)